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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857



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[a]404

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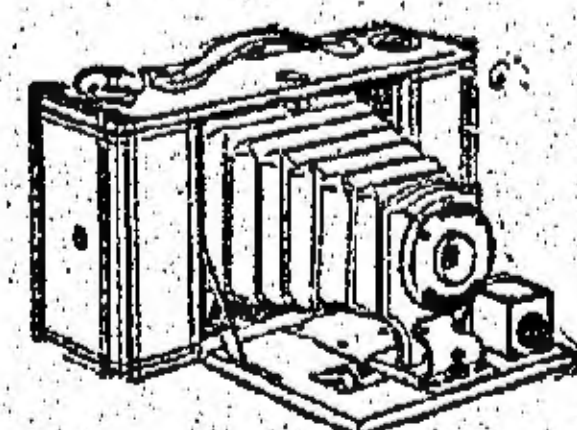


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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a]32

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 24TH, 1911.

It is a noteworthy fact that though nearly three months of the year have passed not a single case of plague has yet been reported in the Colony this year. We believe we are correct in saying that not since the memorable year 1894 when the first epidemic of plague occurred in Hongkong, has it been possible to make such a statement at the end of March. It is perhaps too much to expect that the Colony will continue to enjoy complete immunity for the rest of what has come to be known as "the plague season" in Hongkong, but we may at least continue to hope for it. Plague cases have been invariably most numerous in the second quarter of the year, following upon a spell of misty, depressing weather such as we have recently been experiencing. He would therefore be a bold man who would venture to assert, because the Colony has been quite free from plague this year down to date, that there is no reason to fear this year a recurrence of the epidemic which has been an annual visitation since the year 1895. The experts agree in saying that the permanent eradication of plague is directly dependant upon the effectiveness of measures to prevent the access of rats to the interior of dwellings, and the gradually diminishing number of plague cases in the Colony in recent years may, therefore, not unreasonably be regarded as due to the thorough

and well-sustained efforts in this direction of the Sanitary Board, and the Chinese Kai-fongs who, in recent years, have so cordially supported the efforts of the Board to eradicate this deadly scourge. But while we have had no plague, we have unfortunately had a small epidemic of small pox which has prompted the Sanitary Board to publish notices in the English and Chinese Press advising "all who have not been vaccinated within the past five years to get re-vaccinated at once, unless they have had small-pox already, in which case vaccination would be unnecessary."

At the beginning of each Chinese New Year notices are distributed among the Chinese advising vaccination, and it is satisfactory to learn that there is a growing response to these appeals. It is so also at Shanghai, which suffers to a much greater extent from this disease than Hongkong. We notice that the Health Officer of the Northern Settlement in his annual report draws attention to this, and emphasises the advantages of vaccination in these words: "There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated." Dr. STANLEY mentions that the first principles of vaccination came from the East, and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese, he says, practised inoculation of mild small-pox as a protection against severe small-pox long before the days of JENNER, and Dr. STANLEY therefore thinks it probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely and that "small-pox should soon be looked upon as a medieval scourge surviving only in countries imperfectly civilised." When we consider the insanitary state of the average Chinese city, and when we think of the utter indifference shown by the people and the governing authorities in China to the most elementary principles of hygiene, we find it difficult to take an equally optimistic view of the matter. Improvement in this respect, we fear, will come very slowly indeed, but the object lessons which foreign medical scientists are giving every year of the superiority of Western science over Chinese practice or Chinese apathy in the fight with epidemic disease cannot but impress the public mind of China. If the terrible experience of the plague epidemic in Manchuria has not prepared the Government and the nation at large to lend an attentive ear to the advice of the International Commission of medical experts which is about to meet at Mukden, and impel the governing authorities in all parts of the Empire to study and enforce sanitation in the cities, nothing will, and the day must remain far distant when China will cease to be numbered in this respect among "countries imperfectly civilised." We hope it may not be so.

The Japanese battleship *Settsu* will be launched at Kure on the 30th inst.

The German mail of the 22nd February was delivered in London on the 22nd inst.

H. E. Major-General Anderson will inspect the Hongkong Volunteers at the Parade Ground on Saturday afternoon.

According to the Berlin *Tagblatt*, Shanghai is "a city where it is frequently difficult to distinguish between truth and fiction."

A fine of \$500 was yesterday imposed on a Chinese who was found in possession of opium on a steamer which was bound for Siam.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to officiate at the English Church, Macao, on Sunday next, and his Lordship and Mrs. Lander went thither yesterday. They expect to return to Hongkong early next week.

A cripple who on Wednesday made the mistake of asking Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, deputy superintendent of police, for alms was brought before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$5 for begging.

Three men who were arrested for complicity in an armed robbery in Lee Yuen Street on the 7th February, when a girl in her alarm jumped over the verandah and injured herself so much that she had to be sent to the hospital, have been committed by Mr. E. R. Hallifax to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions.

A man who was arrested on Wednesday for having a quantity of opium in his possession was being taken to the police station when three of his friends attempted to rescue him. One of the would-be rescuers was captured and brought before the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$25 or one month, a similar penalty being inflicted on the defendant, who had the opium in his possession.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

THE ALLEGED JAPANESE INTRIGUES.

LONDON, March 23rd.  
A Washington message states that Mr. Uchida, the Japanese ambassador, responding to an invitation from President Taft, called at the White House. The President assured the Japanese Minister that there was absolutely no warrant nor excuse for the stories that troops were being sent to the Mexican border in expectation of some treacherous movement on the part of Japan. The stories were hardly worth denying, but he desired to dispose of them for ever.

## THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, March 23rd.  
In a debate in the House of Lords, Lord Morley stated that if the Government could look forward to a settlement of the Bagdad railway question on acceptable terms he would use his influence with the Sheikh of Kuwait to permit the terminus at Kuwait and withdraw his objection to an increase of the Turkish customs.

## CALIFORNIA AND OWNER-SHIP BY ALIENS.

LONDON, March 23rd.  
A Sacramento telegram states that the Californian State Senate has passed a Bill prohibiting aliens from holding land in the State. Bills of a similar character have been periodically introduced, but have never been finally enacted.

## LAUNCH OF A GERMAN DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, March 23rd.  
The new Dreadnought "Der Kaiser" has been launched at Kiel.

## CHARGE AGAINST A HONGKONG PUBLICAN.

Mr. J. R. Wood, police magistrate, yesterday heard the charge of harbouring a policeman preferred against Mr. R. H. Whittaker, licensee of the Praya East Hotel. Evidence was given by Inspector James Kerr that he was called from his bed at 3 a.m. on the 11th inst. and went with Sergeant Macdonald to the Praya East Hotel. The bar was lit up, but the street door was closed. Looking through a crack at the bottom of the door he saw P. C. Caplan, who was in uniform and on duty, in a chair facing the bar, and he saw also the defendant in pyjamas, an employee of the hotel named Winter, also a Chinese woman and a boy. He heard the defendant say to the constable, "Come and have another drink." When the constable came out and was questioned by witness, Caplan replied that he had been called in.

Sergeant Macdonald gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Goldring, who appeared for the defence, cross-examined both witnesses, who said they were sure that the person whom they took for Mr. Whittaker was not the defendant's brother. Defendant gave evidence that he spent the night at Morrison Hill Gap Road and could produce his wife as a witness.

P. C. Caplan in his evidence said the man in the bar-room was Mr. Whittaker's brother. He denied that he had a drink, and declared that he went to the hotel to make inquiries because he saw the lights burning, and Mr. Winter said to him, "Come and look for yourself: we are not selling drinks to the public." He denied that he sat down in the bar.

Inspector Kerr and Sergeant Macdonald reiterated that they were quite clear on the point that Caplan was sitting.

The case was adjourned for a week.

The police have been informed of an armed robbery which took place at Vanchai on Wednesday morning. Three men entered the cabaret at 34, Queen's Road East occupied by a concubine while she was asleep. The men awakened her, and one pointing a pair of scissors at her said, "Keep quiet, or I will put you to death." They gagged her, tied her hands behind her, and made her fast to the bed. They took a gold chain from her neck and stole money and clothing, the total value of the articles taken being \$88.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B.).

HON. MR. C. CLEMENTI (Colonial Secretary).  
HON. MR. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

HON. MR. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
HON. MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. A. W. DREWIS (Registrar-General).  
HON. CAPTAIN F. W. LYONS (Captain Superintendent of Police).

HON. DR. HO KAI-SI, C.M.G.  
HON. MR. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

HON. MR. E. A. OSBORNE.  
HON. MR. H. KESWICK.

MR. R. H. CROFTON (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.  
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.  
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE LIQUOR DUTIES.  
HON. DR. HO KAI-SI, in moving the resolution which, stands in my name, I think I need detain the Council but for a very few minutes. The principle which prompted me in moving an amendment to the scale of increased duty on native wines and spirits was stated by me at the last Council meeting, and to-day I have only to re-state the principle with a few explanatory remarks. I am formally moving the resolution.

The principle which I stated at the last meeting I still maintain, namely, that in taxation we should, as far as possible, arrange matters so that all people should contribute a just proportion in accordance with their means, and that the burden should not fall more heavily on one particular section of the community, whether European, Chinese or otherwise, than on another. The last time, it is true, I stated that principle in different words, and I am very sorry indeed that I gave rise to some misunderstanding. The hon. member on my right, who represents the Chamber of Commerce, took my words to mean that the liquor duty falls more heavily upon the Chinese than upon the Europeans, and your Excellency took the same view. I must state that I never intended to make such a contention. It is self-evident to every member of this Council and to the public that the Chinese, having a preponderance of numbers, must in every form of taxation bear a heavier share of that taxation. In the case of European wines and spirits it has been estimated that, if not more than half, quite half is consumed by Chinese. So that the increased tax fell heavily upon the Chinese and lightly upon the European community, what I did contend was that, irrespective of race, in any community the principle must be in any form of taxation that a proportionate share should be contributed by each section of that community in proportion to its means. If the Government had increased the duty on beer from 24 to 48 cents per gallon that would have called forth as emphatic a protest from me as on this occasion. I would have moved that in consideration of the poorer and labouring classes of the European community consuming beer with their meals—it is part of their food, I may say—that they should not be taxed to such an extent. If it is necessary to increase the duty to any considerable extent for the purpose of raising revenue, let that burden fall more heavily on the richer classes of the community. I hope I make my meaning clear. In moving the resolution I am only asking the Government to do the same justice, to extend the same consideration to the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community as they have done towards the labouring and poorer classes of the European community. In the one case they have considered it unwise or impolitic to impose any increase whatsoever. On the other hand, as regards the poorer class of Chinese, they have actually doubled the duty they have to pay. Now, Sir, there is only one explanation possible. It cannot be as the Government would make any distinction between the poorer classes Chinese and the poorer classes of the European community. I know there is nothing further from the minds of the Government. The only explanation I can think of is that it may be assumed that in the original tariff Chinese liquor—samsu—has been left off too lightly. But I would remind you, Sir, and the members of this Council present, that the old tariff was very carefully gone into and considered by the Government before it was passed. It also received the sanction of the Council in its meeting. The members of the Council in meeting assembled, and it seems to me it would be an excuse to now turn round and say that formerly we let the samsu off very lightly, and that now we must increase the duty by 100 per cent. At the last meeting it was stated that beer was taken by Europeans with meals. At that time I interrupted your Excellency with an explanation which you kindly accepted. I may further assure your Excellency that not only do the Chinese take samsu with their meals but they consume very little of it without meals. They may take beer, or porter, or whisky out of meal time, but so far as I know from my own experience it is very seldom indeed that a Chinese will take samsu in any quantity out of meal time. Therefore, Sir, while beer can be taken as the food of the poorer classes of Europeans—it is taken as part of their meals—it is just as necessary for the labouring classes of Chinese to have samsu with their meals. I am only asking this honourable Council and the Government to extend to the poorer classes of the Chinese population the same consideration as is shown to corresponding classes in the European community. I am relying upon the enlightened policy of the Government and the enlightened views of this honourable Council to make the reduction a fair one, if not in the terms of my resolution. Perhaps, Sir, it would not waste the Council's time if I referred you to a few figures which might explain matters better than I can in words. According to the Colonial Secretary the actual sum collected during 1910 was \$443,500, say, \$444,000, but that that sum is admitted that over 60 per

cent is derived from Chinese liquor, and only 40 per cent. from European wine. If you divide it up in the same proportion you will find that a sum of \$170,000 odd out of \$443,500 is derived from European wine, and the rest from Chinese liquor. Now, the increase on European wine consumed by all nationalities comes to only \$47,000, an increase of about 26 per cent. On Chinese liquors there is an increase of \$250,000, something like 95 or 96 per cent. If that \$250,000 was largely borne by the better class of Chinese, then there might be no reason to oppose it, but more than half of it would fall upon the poorer classes. Since this is the case, I, as representing the Chinese on this Council, and my hon. colleague opposite, feel ourselves strongly called upon to oppose the new tariff, and to ask the Government for a revision in order to give the poorer class Chinese fair-play in this new scheme of liquor taxation. With these few remarks, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the Resolution proposed by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and passed by this Council at its last meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1911, relating to the duty leviable upon intoxicating liquors be amended by substituting 20 cents for 30 cents in paragraph (a) and 30 cents for 40 cents in paragraph (b) thereof."

The increase in *a* is five cents, or 33 per cent., while in the case of *b* there is an increase of five cents, or a little less than 20 per cent. These are the liquors which are mostly consumed by the lower classes.

HON. MR. WEE YUK—I beg to second the resolution.

HON. MR. HEWITT—Your Excellency, as I spoke on this question at the last meeting, I have very few words to add to what I said last week. The only valid reason so far as I can understand, and to my mind it is not convincing, which induced my hon. and learned friend, the senior unofficial member to speak against the proposed tariff has now fallen to the ground, because, as he explained, I misunderstood what he said. The hon. and learned member has gone very carefully into statistics and into the increased proportion of taxation per head of the Chinese as compared to the European. I do not propose to follow him into the figures, because statistics can be twisted round and we all know that. The point I made last week, and which I reiterate, is: Is the taxation unfair to the poorer classes of Chinese as opposed to the poorer classes of the Europeans? The taxation on beer is 24 cents per gallon. Beer is imported either in bottle or in wood, and it is drunk in the same condition as it is imported. It is not watered down at all and contains, roughly, 6 per cent. of alcohol. But the increased taxation which the Government now propose on the lowest grades of Chinese liquor is based on its alcoholic strength of 25 per cent. going up to 55 per cent. We know perfectly well that Chinese do not drink their liquor at that strength. At the very most it is 15 or 17 per cent., and that is probably very exceptional. The lower classes will water their liquor down and probably drink it at a much lower strength. The proportion of increase therefore in the taxation now proposed is not inequitable as the hon. and learned member wishes us to believe. When the original tariff was drawn up two years ago this was entirely a new departure, and neither the Government nor any one here knew exactly what the effect of the regulations would be. We estimated that it would bring in more revenue than it has done. However, that is no argument. On the new departure a certain scale was adopted as being comparatively equitable. Two years have passed since then and the Government by very careful watching the whole of the trade has drawn up a new tariff which is objected to by the senior unofficial members. I trust that the objection begins and ends with these hon. gentlemen. It appears to me after the Government's explanation in drawing up that new scale that it should be adopted, and I trust that the tariff put before us at the last meeting will be carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, regret I to state that the Government is unable to accept the resolution proposed and seconded by my hon. friends who represent the Chinese Community in this Council. In 1910 the actual duty-paid figures for the two classes of liquor were as follows:—

Class A (25 per cent. of alcohol), Imported, 1,020,047 gallons. Locally distilled, 529,517 gallons; a total of 1,549,564 gallons upon which \$232,479 were paid in duty. Class B (35 per cent. of alcohol), Imported, 10,670 gallons; Locally distilled, 2,250 gallons; total, 12,920 gallons, upon which \$2,586 were paid in duty. If my hon. friend's resolution were adopted then (supposing the number of gallons to remain constant) Mr. Trotman estimates that we should get from these classes only \$78,000 per annum, or \$62,000 as from the 16th inst. figures. The result of the total additional revenue due to the revised tariff would in 1911 be \$122,300, instead of \$236,000. That is to say, the Government would lose \$114,000. We are not in a position, Sir, to forego so large a sum of revenue. Perhaps the Chinese members of Council do not realise the enormous preponderance of the liquor in Class A over other Chinese liquors consumed and paying duty in the Colony, and they may have been misled by the huge shipments of Hui Kwei Lo, Sz Kwok Kung and other wines in Class C which arrive here from Peking and other Northern Ports. But, Sir, the fact is strong spirits are for the most part re-exported. Thus, taking round numbers, in 1910 there were 414,000 gallons of such liquor re-exported as against 29,000 gallons consumed locally, whereas of Class A only 300,000 gallons were re-exported as against 1,550,000 gallons which paid duty in Hongkong. It must be borne in mind that no less than 90 per cent. of the revenue from Chinese wine in 1910 came from Class A, and that therefore a substantial increase of revenue can be attained without increasing the duty on this class.

A comparison with the Singapore Tariff shows that the Chinese in Hongkong get off very lightly by contrast with their friends in the Straits Settlements. At Singapore on all intoxicating liquor containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit (with the exception of ale, beer, stout, cider and perry) a minimum duty of \$1.00 per gallon is payable; and upon inquiry from the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements in last December this Government was informed that in the Straits there is no distinction as regards liability to duty between Chinese and other wine. Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry pay in the Straits the same duty as in Hongkong, viz., 24 cents per gallon. It should also be noted that beer has only 4 to 5 of the alcoholic strength of the liquors in Class A, and that it is therefore misleading to institute a comparison between Class A and the Class of European liquors which is charged a duty of 24 cents per gallon.

As regards the incidence of the liquor duties, the following figures, which have been worked out by Mr. Trotman, may be of interest to the Council. In 1910 (omitting the Army and Navy from the population and the rebates granted to them from the revenue) it appears that 13,000 non-Chinese contributed \$122,859 in liquor duties, or \$9.41 per head, whereas 323,000 Chinese contributed \$257,951 only, or

\$0.80 per head. Thus, in 1910 the non-Chinese population paid from 11 to 12 times per head more than the Chinese. For 1911 the Army and Navy and the duty paid by them must be included in the figures. The population is, therefore, 323,000 Chinese as before, while the non-Chinese population becomes 18,000 instead of 13,000. The anticipated increase in 1911, owing to the new tariff (from revised figures supplied by Mr. Trotman) are \$37,000 on European and \$199,000 on native liquor. Thus, 18,000 non-Chinese are to contribute \$37,000 extra, or \$2.05 per head, whereas 323,000 Chinese will contribute \$199,000 extra, or \$0.61 per head. Each non-Chinese has, therefore, to contribute about three times as much as each Chinese to the extra revenue. Finally, I would remind the Council that one of the main reasons which compelled this Government to impose liquor duties was the decrease in our opium revenue. The entire opium revenue was paid by the Chinese community, and I think, therefore, that the representatives of the community have little cause to complain of an increase in that liquor tax which falls upon the non-Chinese community three as heavily as upon our Chinese fellow-citizens. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen,—When I spoke at our last meeting on the subject of the proposed new liquor duties I stated, subject to correction, that the argument which weighed with me was that beer and stout formed part of the meal of a large class of the European community in a way that native wines did not form part of the meal of the corresponding class of Chinese. I was corrected, and I accepted the correction of the hon. and learned member on my right, but, as has been pointed out by the two members who have spoken already, the strength of the samsu which presumably forms part of the meal of the lower class of Chinese is very different to the strength of beer and stout. I want to make this point, at the risk of repetition, as clear as I can, so as to weigh very considerably with myself, as it weighed very considerably with my hon. and learned friend, the senior unofficial member. The poorer class of the European community cannot afford as a rule to drink spirits with their meals. If they do they water them down very considerably. If Chinese drink samsu at the rate at which it is proposed to be taxed per gallon they will be drinking a liquor much more expensive than is actually drunk by the corresponding class of Europeans. The whole system of taxation is based on alcoholic strength. If the Chinese drink at the same strength it will mean 10 cents per gallon as against 24 cents on beer and stout. Whether or not the Chinese of the lower classes do water down their samsu to that alcoholic strength I am unable to say. But what I do wish to emphasise upon members is that if they wish to drink liquor at the same alcoholic strength as beer and stout they can water it down at a cost of ten cents per gallon. That being the case, it appears to me that samsu has been let off lightly in the past, and the hon. member quoted figures regarding the proportion of the tax paid by Europeans and by Chinese. Those statistics have been very ably dealt with by the hon. Colonial Secretary, and I have little to add, except to note once more that these revised figures bear out what I last stated in the rough, namely, that the Chinese pay one-fifth as much as any section of Europeans on the increased duties. Forming as they do some 25 times the population of other people here, they pay the proportion of one-fifth of the total samsu tax. The proportion therefore of duties on European and other wines, for example, is 10,000, whereas the actual proportion is roughly, \$47,000. I would remind you also that in speaking of the non-Chinese races it is not only Europeans and some of the wealthier portions of the community that are included, but Portuguese, Japanese and many classes of the community who are certainly not numbered amongst its most wealthy members. I do not recollect any other point in my hon. and learned friend's speech in proposing this resolution, but for the reasons given it is with regret I have to say that the Government does not accept the resolution.

HON. DR. HO KAI-SI—I have the privilege of making a few observations in answer to some of the arguments that have been advanced. I will first of all begin with those of the hon. member on my right, who represents the Chamber of Commerce. I do not understand exactly how he will persist in his misunderstanding and misquoting me. He says I still complain that the taxation pressed more heavily on Chinese than on Europeans. I think I explained most carefully that I did not complain of that at all.

He says that the new tax presses much more heavily upon the poorer classes of Chinese *vis-à-vis* the richer class of Chinese. The hon. Colonial Secretary quoted Singapore, and said that the Chinese there paid a much higher tax for the liquor they consumed. Now, Sir, I think the Colonial Secretary knows quite well that the Chinese labourer in Singapore commands a much higher wage than the labourer in this Colony. The Singapore labourer earns more than double what the Chinese here, and that entitles a great number to emigrate there. Therefore, if they have to pay a much higher tax there they can well afford it. But when we come to consider the conditions of the coolie classes here, and the wages they command, \$7, \$8 or \$10 a month, we must impose a tax commensurate with their means.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—A point of order, Sir, for a personal explanation. In Singapore the minimum rate is \$3 a week, that is, 30 cents per gallon. Therefore, there is a considerable difference between the two tariffs, and full allowance has been made for the fact that the coolies in Singapore draw higher wages than in Hongkong.

HON. DR. HO KAI-SI—The coolies in Singapore command two or three times the wages they do here. Therefore they can afford to pay a much higher tariff. In answer to His Excellency's remark that the Chinese in drinking samsu are drinking a liquor which contains a great deal more alcohol than beer or porter, I do not know that the Chinese ever water down their wine unless it is watered for them before they purchase it. But I don't think the argument is quite fair, because samsu is distilled by Chinese and not in a very scientific way, and if you refer to the report of the Government Analyst you will find that the strength varies something like ten degrees and contains from 15 to 25 per cent. of alcohol.

HON. MR. KESWICK—This is only based on 25, be on 10, but it must not be over 25. If it is over, a higher duty will be charged. That does not mean that a man will always send out liquor up to 25 per cent.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—They would drink much less.

HON. DR. HO KAI-SI—Yes, certainly.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It takes much longer to consume a gallon of samsu than to consume a gallon of beer.

HON. DR. HO KAI-SI—It all depends on the drinker. I expect it would take me half a dozen years to consume a gallon of anything, but, present company excepted, I know some friends who would consume one gallon in an hour. I am extremely sorry if the Council cannot accept this resolution. However, I have done my duty in placing before you what I consider to be a fair and just arrangement on behalf of the Chinese population.



tion, and I hope, even if the Council will not sanction the reduction at the present moment, that at a future time when the finances of the Colony are in a better condition that the Government will have the tax reduced in proportion to the increase on other classes of liquor.

HIS EXCELLENCY submitted the amendment to the vote and declared it defeated.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Do you wish a division?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Yes.

The amendment was then put to the meeting. Only the mover and secondor voted in favour of it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Moot have it.

#### THE REBATE QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. GERRARD—Your Excellency, as I have been informed that the resolution standing in my name is likely to excite considerable opposition, I beg leave to withdraw it.

The resolution was as follows:—

Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a Rebate to the Military and Naval Authorities on Intoxicating Liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1909, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the War Office will be increased by the imposition of liquor duties by a sum of approximately \$164,600 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. out of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European wine will be paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, be it resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution an amount equal to the estimated amount of the duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid hereafter to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—That is what the unofficial members had in view; also, that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY—As I pointed out just now, the resolution of the Licensing Board does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by women.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—We do not propose that. We are dealing just now with a definition of barmaid.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The definition of barmaid will disappear. It will prohibit women other than the licensee being permitted in any bar or in any room opening out of such bar.

In other words, a woman may not enter a hotel to purchase liquor.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The decision of the unofficial members was that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar at all, even as a barmaid, because the unofficial members feared that some women might go there, buy a drink, and remain there all the evening for the purpose of entertaining the men.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I take the view of my hon. friend.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board considered the question and thought it would be a hardship on people in the Colony if they could not take their wives into a respectable public-house. Hence the reason of the decision of the Licensing Board being worded in that way, namely, that no woman should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The Attorney-General is apparently under a misapprehension. There is no agreement between the unofficial members and the Licensing Board.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I am in error.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I think the Licensing Board's decision is a better one. It would be a distinct hardship if a man could not take his wife into a respectable public-house. In the wording of the Board's suggestion it says that no woman will be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar. That is to say, she could not go in, buy a drink and remain the whole of the evening for the purpose of entertaining men.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—A member of the demi-monde might go in to one of these houses, buy a whisky and soda, and, as pointed out, she might stop there the whole of the evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the intention of the legislature is made perfectly clear, I cannot conceive that a publican who allowed a woman to remain in his bar would have his licence renewed. The wording makes it perfectly clear that no woman will be allowed in or about a bar. If she remains and it is found out I should say that the Licensing Board would not renew the licence.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board has no means of knowing except through the police.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That should be very effective information.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—There is a case where several women have been regularly in one of these houses, and it has never been brought before the notice of the Licensing Board. I personally would like to see your Excellency put the resolution before the Council that no woman should be allowed in any bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY I want to know if it is really the unanimous wish of the unofficial members that that resolution should be carried. It means that a man cannot take his wife into a room adjoining the bar-room of a hotel.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I think some confusion has arisen owing to the Attorney-General's statement that we were all agreed. The Licensing Board agreed to one thing. The unofficial members had a talk and came to a conclusion about another thing. They thought it would be better in a way that no woman should be allowed to go into bars at all, but that is not put forward as a regular proposition. This proposition read by the Attorney-General is actually an unofficial communication from the Licensing Board to the Council and it wishes that to barmaids should be allowed still. Unofficial members are entirely in a room with that. So, with your Excellency's permission, let us take that point first. Then there is the further matter of whether women should be allowed in bars at all. That is a very big question—much bigger than the present—and is a thing which I would not like to be asked to vote on just now. If you could let us take the recommendation of the Licensing Board first and vote on that, you would have, I think, a unanimous vote in favour of it. But the question of women in a bar is another, too big to be decided in a few minutes.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I was present both at the meeting of the unofficial members and of the Licensing Board, and I think the decision arrived at by the Licensing Board is preferable, that is to say, that no woman will be allowed to serve or act in any capacity in a bar. That would not exclude a respectable bond fide customer, but if a woman went into a bar ostensibly for the sake of purchasing a drink, in reality to entertain sailors, soldiers and others, we should have to rely on the police informing the Licensing Board so that that publican's licence should not be renewed. It seems to me that that is the only way out of the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The unofficial members had a meeting about ten days ago, when the question was very carefully thrashed out, and the conclusion we came to was that it was inadvisable to have any woman near the bar at all, either the wife of the licensee, or his daughters or nieces. It was only when the licensee happened to be a woman that the question should be allowed to go to the bar. There are cases where licences are held by women, and they must be allowed to look

after their own interests. The hon. senior unofficial member has reminded me that no woman at all, not excepting the wife of a licensee or a partner, are allowed in the bar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is only one licensee.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—There is a case where a man holds the licence and half the business is owned by another man, and the wives of both men serve in the bar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The partner is not a licensee.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—What we want to get at is, shall any woman be allowed in the bar? At present I understand one woman is the licensee of premises and is conducting them very well. That is a matter which does not affect the question before us now. What we unofficial members would like to get at is, that no woman should be employed in a bar in any way whatever.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I would like to point out to the unofficial members that the terms of this motion go very much beyond what was said. It is not a question of allowing women in a bar, but to approach a bar. If that is the opinion of the unofficial members the Government will not oppose it, but it is going very much further than has been done in England or elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think the unofficial members agreed that it was inadvisable that any woman should be allowed to go into a bar to purchase liquor.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—That was not the unanimous wish of the Licensing Board. The Board divided on the point. Some members did not wish to allow women to go into a public-house to purchase liquor, while others were of the opinion that they should be allowed in.

No recommendation was made on the point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—My hon. friend's communication to the Government was as follows:—I am directed to report that the Board has considered the question of the employment of women in public-houses, and has come to the opinion that no woman whether belonging to the licensee's family or not should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar-room, or in a room opening out of a bar.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—That is what the unofficial members had in view; also, that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY—As I pointed out just now, the resolution of the Licensing Board does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by women.

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HIS EXCELLENCY—I would like to point out to the unofficial members that the terms of this motion go very much beyond what was said. It is not a question of allowing women in a bar, but to approach a bar. If that is the opinion of the unofficial members the Government will not oppose it, but it is going very much further than has been done in England or elsewhere.

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The COLONIAL TREASURER—That was not the unanimous wish of the Licensing Board. The Board divided on the point. Some members did not wish to allow women to go into a public-house to purchase liquor, while others were of the opinion that they should be allowed in.

No recommendation was made on the point.

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HIS EXCELLENCY—The definition of barmaid will disappear. It will prohibit women other than the licensee being permitted in any bar or in any room opening out of such bar.

In other words, a woman may not enter a hotel to purchase liquor.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The decision of the unofficial members was that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar at all, even as a barmaid, because the unofficial members feared that some women might go there, buy a drink, and remain there all the evening for the purpose of entertaining the men.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I take the view of my hon. friend.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board considered the question and thought it would be a hardship on people in the Colony if they could not take their wives into a respectable public-house. Hence the reason of the decision of the Licensing Board being worded in that way, namely, that no woman should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar.

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Hon. Mr. HEWITT—A member of the demi-monde might go in to one of these houses, buy a whisky and soda, and, as pointed out, she might stop there the whole of the evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the intention of the legislature is made perfectly clear, I cannot conceive that a publican who allowed a woman to remain in his bar would have his licence renewed. The wording makes it perfectly clear that no woman will be allowed in or about a bar. If she remains and it is found out I should say that the Licensing Board would not renew the licence.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board has no means of knowing except through the police.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That should be very effective information.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—There is a case where several women have been regularly in one of these houses, and it has never been brought before the notice of the Licensing Board. I personally would like to see your Excellency put the resolution before the Council that no woman should be allowed in any bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY I want to know if it is really the unanimous wish of the unofficial members that that resolution should be carried. It means that a man cannot take his wife into a room adjoining the bar-room of a hotel.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I think some confusion has arisen owing to the Attorney-General's statement that we were all agreed. The Licensing Board agreed to one thing. The unofficial members had a talk and came to a conclusion about another thing. They thought it would be better in a way that no woman should be allowed to go into bars at all, but that is not put forward as a regular proposition. This proposition read by the Attorney-General is actually an unofficial communication from the Licensing Board to the Council and it wishes that to barmaids should be allowed still. Unofficial members are entirely in a room with that. So, with your Excellency's permission, let us take that point first. Then there is the further matter of whether women should be allowed in bars at all. That is a very big question—much bigger than the present—and is a thing which I would not like to be asked to vote on just now. If you could let us take the recommendation of the Licensing Board first and vote on that, you would have, I think, a unanimous vote in favour of it. But the question of women in a bar is another, too big to be decided in a few minutes.

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Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The unofficial members had a meeting about ten days ago, when the question was very carefully thrashed out, and the conclusion we came to was that it was inadvisable to have any woman near the bar at all, either the wife of the licensee, or his daughters or nieces. It was only when the licensee happened to be a woman that the question should be allowed to go to the bar. There are cases where licences are held by women, and they must be allowed to look

after their own interests. The hon. senior unofficial member has reminded me that no woman at all, not excepting the wife of a licensee or a partner, are allowed in the bar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is only one licensee.

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## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Interco.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NETHERLANDS LLOYD  
OF  
AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WENDT & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton and Swatow.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [497]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. King, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1911, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

UPHOLSTERED ARM-CHAIRS, HATSTAND, ENGRAVINGS, TEAK OVERMANTELS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. &c. &c. EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAK SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGON, BOOKCASE, CARD TABLE, WRITING DESKS, WORCESTER DINNERSET, &c. BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, ASH-WOOD BEDROOM SUITE, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c. &c. &c. BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES;

ALSO ONE BILLIARD TABLE, 6' x 4' 6", with BALLS and CUES Complete, and

A QUANTITY OF PALMS and PLANTS in Pots. TERMS:—Cash on delivery. On View from TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [498]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA," Captain Beckler, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned. Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo: Ex s.s. "Adele" from Sittin. Ex s.s. "Helm" from Lisbon. Ex s.s. "Skallott" from Copenhagen. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [499]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 9.30 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 4th April, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MEISSELS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [5]

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of Tramway Ordinance, 10 of 1902, of my intention to apply to the Governor in Council for power to construct two additional short track curves each 45 feet long joining the present Tramway Track in Russell Street, Bowington, Opposite L.L. 731.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY, General Manager. THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [463]

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 25th day of March, 1911, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1911, until SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1911, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1911. [450]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 12.15 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th March to 28th March, both days inclusive. THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager. Hongkong, 9th March, 1911. [428]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1910, and declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [492]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [493]

## ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NEW

BANDMANN

OPERA CO.

SEASON

WILL Commence April 5th, instead of

MARCH 31st.

List of Plays will be announced next SATURDAY, March 25th, and Booking of Seats will Open MONDAY, March 27th, at 9 a.m., at MOUTRIE & Co. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [494]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA

OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA,

NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW,

and KAWAYADA,

Collaborators.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KISHIDAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MAEUNOCHI,

TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,

MOUL KARAETU, WAKAMATSU,

KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, HANKOW,

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI"

Codes, A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GIMARING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. BONOMO & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [574]

## INTIMATIONS

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 25th March, at 8 o'clock p.m. Members and Devonians wishing to attend are requested to send their names to: M. S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1911. [403]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERES DU TONKIN.

CONFORMABLY with the Articles of Association the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21 rue Jules Ferry, Hanoi, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m. For the Board of Directors, T. F. HOUGH, Chairman. Hongkong General Purpose Committee. Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [439]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue, \$100.00 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1911, with the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

68	411	805	1282	1615
91	538	816	1289	1627
103	550	843	1325	1720
131	598	864	1326	1742
153	610	921	1335	1759
199	660	926	1421	1795
229	666	930	1451	1801
281	677	991	1458	1809
282	707	1017	1535	1827
320	753	1030	1567	1839
321	773	1088	1593	1851
346	774	1175	1600	1861
405	801	1252	1610	1983

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1911, in Exchange for surrender of same. By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th March, 1911. [464]

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of Members of the above Universities will be held on SATURDAY, April 1st, at 7.45 p.m., in the HONGKONG CLUB. Members intending to dine are requested to notify either of the Undersigned. P. W. GOLDBRING (Oxford). H. L. O. GARRETT (Cambridge). Hongkong, 20th March, 1911. [469]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1911, at Noon, when the said Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on 10th inst. will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following Article shall be inserted after Art. 10, namely, 10a:—

"The General Managers shall also be entitled in each financial year of the Company to be paid and to deduct out of the assets or income of the Company a commission of ten per cent. upon the gross profit earned or provided for the Company by the General Managers in Hongkong in each financial year (after deduction from such gross profit of the amounts paid by the Company for re-insurances of and for returned premium in respect of the risks to which such gross profit relate) on which no commission would part from the provisions of this Article be paid by the Company."

(b) By striking out the words "as from time to time may be determined at any meeting" at the end of Article 13 and substituting therefor the words "as may be or have been determined at any time by any General Meeting of the Company until such remuneration is altered by any subsequent General Meeting of the Company."

(c) By striking out the word "FOURTEEN" in Article 43 and substituting therefor the word "SEVEN."

(d) By striking out the words "between the like periods in every year" at the end of Article 65 and substituting therefor the words "on or before the 31st March in every year."

(e) By adding at the end of Section 1 of Article 95 the following words: "Any Director or Officer of the General Managers situate abroad may be appointed the Agents of the Company abroad under this Section and remunerated in accordance with the provisions thereof."

(f) By striking out Article III. and substituting therefor the following Article: "The Reserve Fund shall if practicable consist of a sum of not less than \$1,000,000."

2. That all payments heretofore made by the Company to the Branch Offices of the General Managers of the Company elsewhere than at Hongkong for commission for premium earned or procured for the Company by any such Branch Offices be and they hereby are ratified and confirmed."

Dated Hongkong, 10th March, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Managers.

[470]

報新外中港香

Chinese Daily Press,

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## TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"BUDLEIGH" No. 5, Macdonnell Road. For terms, apply to: M. S. NORTHCOTE, Care of the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 10th February, 1911. [302]

## TO LET.

PEAK VILLA HOUSE, No. 13, Wong-pei-chong Road. Apply to: Messrs. DENNY & BOWLEY. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [490]

## TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office. No. 2A, D'AGUILAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., Ltd. For Particulars, Etc. Apply to: XEE SANG FAT, Same Address. Canton, 24th February, 1911. [362]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [114]

## TO LET.

NO. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The EYLLIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 23, BELILIOS TERRACE. No. 21 and 25, SHELLEY STREET. No. 57, PRAXA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE:—Ton Crust, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to: LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911. [118]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [116]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned. JAMES CRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [209]

## TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911. Apply: Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [491]

## TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE" West, 4 Rooms Godown. Recently renovated. Electric Light. Detached Servants' Quarters. Apply to: PERCY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 17th March, 1911. [455]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road. Apply to: DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [322]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 35,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [154]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East. Apply: CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 7th December, 1910. [121]

## TO LET.

NO. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May. NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Vaux Road Central. OFFICES in King's Building, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAXA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [113]

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

When  
on the Sick-list

a man's usefulness and enjoyment of life are about nil. He feels perhaps a burden to himself and a trouble to others. The cheerfulness natural to him is sadly overcast by the depression caused by continual indisposition. The sun of Good Health lies behind a black cloud, and before the warm rays can again rejoice him, that cloud must be dispersed. If such is your experience you should

## Take

steps to ensure an immediate return of health and strength. This means that you should put your digestive organs in perfect order—cleanse the liver—regulate the bowels and kidneys—purify the blood—tone up the nervous system. To effect this thoroughly and completely you should put yourself through a course of that medicine which has proved of such exceptional value in so many cases—namely

Beecham's  
Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d. (10 pills), 1/6 (25 pills) and 2/6 (50 pills).

APENTA  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER  
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS ..... at \$2.00 each.  
BULBS ..... at 0.90 per box.

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Can obtain at London price from  
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WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
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行發總  
司公限有行生廣港香

[386]

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, March 23rd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
Before His Honour Sir FRANCIS  
PUGOTT (Chief Justice).

## COMPANY WOUND UP.

Chung Shan Pong petitioned the Court that the Sal Kai Kung Yik Po Co., Ltd., should be wound up under the provision of the Companies Ordinance, No. 1 of 1865, or that such other order might be made in the premises as should be just.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), appeared for the petitioner. He stated that the petition had been duly advertised, as was proved by the affidavit of Mr. Shenton. The position was somewhat peculiar one. The petitioner was one of two liquidators of the Company appointed in a voluntarily winding up which was invalid. The Company attempted to wind itself up voluntarily and appointed liquidators, but failed in the necessary formalities and the voluntary winding up was invalid *ab initio*. But before the invalidity was discovered the liquidators sold the property of the Company and received the purchase money. They also defended an action which was brought against them by a man who alleged that he had entered into a binding agreement for the purchase of the property, which action was fought in the Summary Court first and then taken on appeal to the Full Court and was decided against the plaintiff and in favour of the two liquidators. In that action the liquidators incurred a considerable sum in costs, which were duly taxed. The plaintiff absconded from Hongkong, but on returning execution was issued against him. Nothing was recovered. Meanwhile the liquidators had paid over to the directors of the Company the whole of the sum which they had received for the purchase money of the Company's property under a written document signed by the directors, which they understood to be a guarantee that the directors would refund all this money if it was necessary. However, when the liquidators failed to get their taxed costs from the unsuccessful plaintiff the directors turned round and said the document they gave was invalid and did not bind them to do anything.

His Lordship—Is this petition opposed? Mr. Slade—No. Proceeding, Mr. Slade said the liquidators were out of pocket the amount of the taxed costs, and there was no means of enforcing this liability against the Company. Their position as liquidators was worth nothing. They could not take any legal steps to make a call and there was no possible way of getting the money except through the means of a winding up order. If a winding up order was made a receiver would be appointed under it, and he would be able to get back this money either from the directors or by making a call. All these facts were set out on the petition, and were verified by affidavit. The statutory notice to pay had been served upon the Company, and payment had not been made within the requisite time.

His Lordship—All questions which might arise with regard to the legality of their actions can be raised hereafter?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The petition was granted.

## AN ARBITRATION CASE.

In the matter of an arbitration between Sander, Wieler, & Co. and the Wing On firm a special case was submitted on questions of law stated during the arbitration. The arbitrators were Messrs. E. H. Dutton and P. H. Holyoak who were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The special case stated for the opinion of the Court was pursuant to section 560 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure. By a contract dated 12th April, 1910, Sander, Wieler & Co. agreed to sell to the Wing On firm ten bales of black duck, 23½ inches wide, at 7½d. per yard. The goods came from England. On December 15th, 1910, the vendors wrote to the Chamber of Commerce forwarding a copy of the contract and stated that a dispute had arisen in connection with it, and requesting the Chamber to nominate two qualified European merchants to settle the dispute. They enclosed a letter from Messrs. Brutton & Hott, the purchasers' solicitors, which stated that their clients refused to pay for the ten bales of black cotton duck on the grounds that the same was not in accordance with the order given as regards the width, and on the grounds that the same was not of the same quality as the sample of white duck shown to their clients.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. J. Geddes, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., and the Wing On firm was represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton & Hott.

Mr. Pollock said the special case purported to be stated did not in any way state correctly from his client's point of view the points of law which they desired to raise.

Mr. Slade submitted it was not competent for his friend to raise or mention these points on the present application. The matter before the Court now was the special case which had been stated by the arbitrators, and nothing else. If Mr. Pollock was dissatisfied with the case stated he could have proceeded by way of summons or motion to compel them—if they could be compelled—to state a case in the way he wanted it stated, but he had not done so. He may have tried to get the arbitrators to state a case which they did not want to state.

His Lordship—Those who submit to arbitration are not in the absolute power of the arbitrators.

Mr. Slade said they were in the power of the arbitrators subject to the power given to the Court by the Arbitration Act. This case was

stated by the arbitrators independently of the two parties as to what they conceived to be the questions of law arising in the case. If Mr. Pollock wanted other questions he should have taken steps to compel the arbitrators to put these questions in.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the action contains power for the Court to direct the arbitrators.

Mr. Slade—Certainly, that proper proceedings should be taken. I very much regret that in this case the arbitrators are not represented, because it is their case and they are simply asking for the advice of the Court. They were asking for his Lordship's guidance on certain points which had arisen in the course of the reference and they had stated those points in the special case. If the other party desired them to seek for guidance on other points on which they did not want guidance it was for the Court to order them to seek guidance on those points.

His Lordship—They can be told to.

Mr. Slade—They can, but they would only be told to if it became apparent to the Court that the questions really arose.

His Lordship—The Court might also be of opinion that the points which the arbitrators raise are irrelevant to the facts.

Mr. Slade—It might be, but when the arbitrators choose to state a special case and it comes before the Court it is for the Court to give an opinion on it. Meanwhile the Court was concerned with this special case only on this application.

Mr. Pollock thought that the broad principle which was underlying his friend's argument was manifestly untenable, because, as his Lordship put it just now, was it to be supposed that arbitrators when they were asked by a party to the arbitration to state certain points for the decision of the Court could state those points in such a way as was not satisfactory to the party applying to the arbitrators and in such a way as did not fairly raise for the opinion of the Court the points it was desired should be put before the Court? He submitted it was impossible for an arbitrator to take up that position. Matters came to that stage in this arbitration that defendant drew up a special case and the arbitrators through their solicitors said they would forward that special case to the Court.

Mr. Slade—I object. My friend cannot state matters to the Court which are not in evidence, and they cannot be put in evidence on this application.

His Lordship—We are in a preliminary stage.

Mr. Slade—My friend is asserting a lot of things which I am instructed are not quite accurate.

Mr. Pollock—That is not so.

Mr. Slade—My friend may be right, but at the same time they are not in evidence and cannot be put in evidence.

His Lordship—This is a preliminary discussion as to what we are going to do with regard to this motion.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship has a special case before you and the facts in that are what you have to consider. Now my friend is seeking to import a certain number of statements which he is making into the evidence, but he cannot under the rules of the Court prove them in any shape or form on hearing.

Mr. Pollock—I have got a letter from the solicitors.

Mr. Slade—I object to my friend referring to the contents of any document.

Mr. Pollock—I may refer to documents which are actually before the Court. I claim the right to be heard on this point. I can refer to a letter sent by the arbitrators' solicitors to this Court. The Court ought to have before it our special case and a whole bundle of correspondence relating to it.

His Lordship—I have got two special cases before me.

Mr. Slade—One is filed, and is the special case we are concerned with to-day. The other is a suggested special case which the arbitrators rejected.

Mr. Pollock—If they had told us they rejected it we would have known what to do.

Mr. Slade—I think it is very unfortunate that the arbitrators are not represented.

Mr. Pollock—They cannot go back on their solicitors.

Mr. Slade—The position is: Are the arbitrators to state a case, or is one of the parties? The other side want to have a brand new case stated. Can a party compel arbitrators to state facts and questions which the arbitrators do not want to state and do not want to ask?

His Lordship—By taking certain procedure, yes.

Mr. Slade—Yes, if they can show the course they are adopting is reasonable, but here the other side want to force down the throats of the arbitrators a specially stated case which the arbitrators won't have.

His Lordship said he thought he would be able to deal with the point attacked more clearly when they came to it.

The hearing adjourned.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly in Japan and risen considerably to moderately over China and Tongking.

The depression lying over the Eastern Sea yesterday has reached the neighbourhood of Van Diemen Straits.

A high pressure area now occupies N. China. Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood  
Formosa Channel  
South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Lamooka  
South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Hainan

(N. to E. winds,  
moderately to  
fresh; fair;  
N.E. winds,  
fresh to strong.  
Same as No. 1.  
Same as No. 1.

## "WOMEN PARASITES."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S CALL TO HER SEX.

A pitiful mischance, recalling the catastrophe of Carlyle's first "French Revolution" MS., is related by Olive Schreiner, famous for her "Story of an African Farm," in the preface to her new book, "Women and Labour," just published by Messrs. Unwin at the price of 3s. 6d.

For many years she was occupied upon a work dealing with woman's life in all its aspects. From 1888 until 1899 she worked at this continuously. Then came the war. The Dutch in the Transvaal attacked us; hoping at last to fulfil their dream of driving us into the sea. Among the hapless people who suffered most from President Kruger's mad folly was Olive Schreiner.

She was in Cape Colony when war began and could not get back to her home in Johannesburg. To any friend who might have looked after her possessions, "Some eight months after when the British troops had taken and entered Johannesburg, a friend who, being on the British side, had been allowed to go up, wrote me that he had visited my house and found it looted and broken up and its contents set on fire. I thus knew that my book had been destroyed."

At first she hoped to write it again, as Carlyle wrote his great epic. But now she has given up that idea. This volume contains merely a reprinted fragment of it. That she gives out, she says—one can well understand her feelings—with considerable pain.

## VIOLENCE SATIRE.

If this fragment is typical of the whole work then the world has lost greatly by the destruction of the precious MS. All the qualities which long ago won for Olive Schreiner the gratitude and admiration of readers all over the globe are here in their old strength. There is fierce satire, there is deep-souled eloquence. There is the same quick reasoning, the same tenderness, the same poetic insight into the puzzle of life.

Simply stated, the book is a passionate appeal for the rescue of Women from the fate of becoming merely a "parasite."

Women, says Olive Schreiner, have lost their place in the social order. They need to have definite duties which filled their lives, apart from the duties of motherhood. They made clothes for themselves and their men-folk, they adorned their dwellings, they prepared salves and simples for the healing of the wounded and the sick. Gradually their share in the work of life has been taken from them. "Three-fourths of it have shrunk away for ever, and the remaining fourth still tends to shrink."

This is the real influence behind the Woman's Movement, Olive Schreiner says. Women feel they are becoming "parasites," ignobly dependent upon men. They demand, therefore, that once again they shall have their share of honoured and socially useful human toil. That is the real "Woman's Right."

From the judge's seat to the legislator's chair; from the statesman's closet to the merchant's office; from the chemist's laboratory to the astronomer's tower, there is no post or form of toil for which it is not our intention to attempt to fit ourselves; there is no closed door we do not intend to force open.

Women, in short, will not rest until they have won back their "right" to "exist" honourably not as parasites but as producers on a level with men.

## A TYPICAL "PARASITE."

Olive Schreiner gives several instances of what she means by "parasites." One is the daughter of an English officer on half-pay, who had to exist on a few hundred a year. She can neither cook nor make her clothes. She can hardly do her own hair or dress herself. She has no intellectual or artistic interests. "In a life of twenty-eight years this woman has probably not contributed one hour's earnest, toilsome, mental or physical, to the increase of the sum total of productive human labour."

Another case is that of the wife of a leading barrister. Her husband is absorbed in his work. Her children are at school. Her house is looked after by servants. If she tries to talk to her husband in the evenings about her visits, her shopping, her bazaar, she is bored. She has no duties, no real occupations, no interests.

It is serious criticism of Olive Schreiner's attitude that she is making local and temporary claims for a universal and permanent change in human relations. It is only, after all, one class of women who suffer from having no definite employment; and the cause of their suffering is simply over-civilisation and the accidental excess in certain countries of women over men.

Still, among this one class there is enough unrest to justify uneasiness. The feelings which are behind the various women's movements could not find clearer or more eloquent expression than they do in this remarkable book. *Daily Mail.*

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Mr. Kellaway (L. Bedford) asked the Secretary for War in the House of Commons last month what proportion the 264 commissions from the ranks during the past five years bore to the total number of commissions during that period.

Mr. Haldane—3,249 commissions were granted during the last five years, giving a proportion of about one in twelve for commissions from the ranks.

Viscount Castlereagh (U. Maidstone)—May I ask whether there has not been an outcry in the Army about commissions not being given to the ranks?

Mr. Haldane—No; there has been no outcry. The difficulty is to get men who are qualified to take commissions.

Mr. J. Ward (L. Stoke-on-Trent)—Would not a man be made liable to court-martial if he made any complaint that he was not getting proper promotion?

Mr. Haldane—Not in the least. If he is properly recommended his name is put forward.

Mr. J. Ward—Will the right hon. gentleman say who recommends him?

Mr. Haldane—He is recommended by his commanding officer.

Mr. Kellaway further asked the Secretary for War whether the shortage of officers in the Army could be removed by increasing the opportunities open to suitable men of obtaining commissions from the ranks?

Mr. Haldane—No difficulties are placed in the way of soldiers desirous of obtaining commissions from the ranks; and candidates only require the qualifications laid down in the royal Warrant for Pay, &c., and the recommendation of his commanding officer and the general officer commanding.

Mr. Kellaway—How many commissions have been given to men who previously failed to get commissions by examination?

Mr. Haldane—The commissions from the ranks are very few indeed.



## Sozodont

Is a delicately fragrant mouth deodoriser and a tonic for the teeth. Its regular use preserves the teeth and prevents tartar deposits.

It makes the teeth white and strengthens the gums. And it does not impair the taste.

Use it to-day and everyday—it makes for good health.

Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste—each equally effective. Try the powder first—it meets the requirements of most people.

83-3

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AT  
SHATTIN

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UNDER SAME CONDITIONS AS ADVERTISED PREVIOUSLY.

Tickets bought for last week are good for first day.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

[495]

COLEMAN'S  
WINCARNIS,  
THE GREATEST TONIC  
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a claim all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD &amp; COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai 402

SIR HEDWORTH LAMBERTON AND  
THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamberton replied to the toast of the Imperial Forces at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Shipping.

He said he had been induced to accept the toast in the book on "Compulsory Service" issued under the auspices of the War Office, and, to be quite frank, he did not think it worth the money. (Laughter.)

It reminded him of the state of discipline which was said to exist in ancient Rome in the time of its greatest military renown, when it was said to the soldier, "Go, and be good," and to the general "Write, and he writeth." (Laughter.)

He thought that if the Navy were asked whether the Government should sign the Declaration of London they would reply in the affirmative, according to the "billy old story." (Laughter and applause.)

The question was also asked whether British Dreadnoughts were, ship for ship, equal to those of foreign Powers. In his opinion they were not equal.

Mr. Dutton, President of the Board of Trade, who replied to the toast of "His Majesty's Government," said that before he entered the dining-room he had divested himself of the prejudices of the party man. He was afraid that his friend Sir Hedworth Lamberton could not say the same.

Sir Hedworth Lamberton—I can say I left the Liberal Party behind long ago. (Laughter.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING.

Mr. Burton, continuing, said he was able to make an announcement which he understood would be welcomed by the company, and that was that he had no intention of introducing a Merchant Shipping Bill this Session. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Board of Trade was deeply interested in the welfare of the great shipping industry. The Board had a Merchant Shipping Committee, and it was not an advisory committee in the sense that the Board asked for its advice and never took it. The Board was always glad to consider the recommendations of the advisory committee and to accept them where they possibly could. In respect of matters of public safety, as well as of commercial advantage, the Board of Trade could boast that this country led the way and that to a large extent they had brought other nations up to their standard in these matters. (Cheers.)

There had, for instance, been a very remarkable diminution of loss of life in wrecks and other casualties at sea. In 1881 the lives lost at sea numbered 2,350, while in 1909 they numbered only 487. (Cheers.)

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail, also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years from 1874 to 1909.

Price, \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S  
OLD VAT

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

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CHAPOTEAU'S  
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

[503]











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 846, H. Murayama, 23rd March—Swatow 22nd March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, W. D. Welsh, 23rd March—Wellington 17th March, Vermilion—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KLEINER, German str., 8,958, O. Pahlke, 23rd March—Bremen 8th February, Mails and General—Molchers & Co.  
KOMCHOW, British str., 1,450, Martin, 23rd March—Saigon 19th March, General—Man Fat & Co.  
NANCHANG, British str., 1,044, R. Robertson, 22nd March—Saigon 18th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
PAKINGO, British str., 2,952, R. Bio, 23rd March—Mito 19th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,027, Jensen, 22nd March—Saigon 18th March, Rice, Flour and fish—Order.  
SENEGAMBIA, German str., 3,750, H. Ekkhorn, 23rd March—Singapore 17th March, General—Humburg-Amerika Linie.  
TINGANG, British str., 23rd March—Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office:  
23rd March.  
Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
Johanna, German str., for Hongkong.  
Kiang Poo, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.  
Kleider, German str., for Shanghai.  
Piranyan, German str., for Swatow.  
Rajabari, German str., for Swatow.  
Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.  
Singan, British str., for Hongkong.  
Tingyang, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

23rd March.  
BERNARD, British str., for Nagasaki.  
CHONGSHING, British str., for Swatow.  
CHRISTINE, British str., for Canton.  
GLENNSTAR, British str., for Shanghai.  
HLENS, German str., for Swatow.  
ICHANG, British str., for Amoy.  
KANAGAWA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
KINZUCK, British str., for Shanghai.  
LINAN, British str., for Shanghai.  
LYREMOON, German str., for Saigon.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Kunehow* reports: Light winds and fine weather.  
The German str. *Kleider* reports: Fair weather from Singapore to Hongkong.  
The British str. *Peking* reports: Light N.W. breeze and heavy weather from Hsienan.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Daiji Maru*, from Swatow, Mr. Arnold.  
Per *Kleider*, from Hongkong, Mr. E. V. Varnum; from Southampton, Mr. E. T. Laine; from Genoa, Mr. J. A. Wood; Dr. and Mrs. W. Hoffmann; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Allan; Mr. F. P. Uhlendorp; Mrs. R. Walther; Mr. O. Walther; Mr. H. Ebel; Mr. M. Karsbach; Mrs. O. Schulze; Mr. Albert Knuth and Miss F. de Daniels; from Naples, Mr. Wm. Kane; from Port Said, Mrs. E. Amundsen; from Colombo, Mr. C. F. Myerhoff; Mrs. Dudley Ward; Mrs. and Miss van Doren; from Penang, Mr. F. R. Gordon; Mr. A. Seidel and Mr. P. Robert; from Singapore, Mrs. J. E. Anstey; Miss Harriet Williams; Mrs. E. C. Worth; Dr. G. G. French; Mrs. and Miss Williamson; Mr. I. C. Ragonese; Mrs. G. Paul; Miss E. W. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bodo; Miss Nora Gouvin; Miss N. de Castro; Mrs. F. Lightbody; Mrs. C. E. Goff; Mr. F. Freheinstein; Mr. Huxley and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Poiree; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thayer; Capt. Geo. Boardley; Mrs. Wells; Mr. F. Hagen; Mrs. U. Phillips; Miss G. MacDonald; Mr. W. Francis; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hind; Dr. Schultz; Mr. and Mrs. Blackstock; Miss Eden von Platin; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard; Mr. A. F. Oliver; Rev. B. Camille; Mr. E. Penn and Mr. H. M. Ellis.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Asia* sailed from San Francisco on the 15th instant for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 12th prox.  
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 16th inst. for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila).  
THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Montague* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 6th instant p.m.  
THE SWISS MAIL.  
The M.M. str. *Ville de la Ciotat*, with the French Mail of the 26th ultimo, and mails from London of the 25th ultimo, left Singapore on the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 27th instant.  
MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The O.S.K. str. *Mexico Maru* from Tacoma left Shanghai on the 20th inst., and is due here to-day.  
The H.A. Line str. *Amberia* left Shanghai on the 21st instant a.m., and may be expected here to-day.  
The "Shiro" Line str. *Flintshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 18th instant, at 7 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The N.D.L. str. *Boriso* left Sandakan on the 19th instant p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palma* left Singapore for this port on the 20th instant, at 1.30 p.m., and is due here to-morrow at about 4 p.m.  
The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 10th instant and is expected here on the 23rd instant.  
The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left United Kingdom on the 12th instant for Hongkong via Straits.  
The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* from South American Ports via Honolulu, arrived at Yokohama on the 19th inst., and left for this port on the 22nd inst. afternoon, via Kobe and Moji, and is due to arrive here on or about the 3rd prox.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR HONGKONG AND NEW YORK.  
S.S. "GHAEZE." On or about 7th April.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1911. [446]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st April.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PAWLAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th April.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	DELORANTA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hilobrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th May.
BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	AMBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Feldmann	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 20th April.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.	YKDDO	Swed. str.	—	—	OSLOF WITJ & Co., LTD.	End of Mar.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st April.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	REINFELDS	Ger. str.	k. w.	Delbo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd April.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ekkhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIBANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th April, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ALBESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th April.
TIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th April, at D'light
NARLES, GENOA, ALORES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	VOZWAERIS	Aus. str.	—	R. Dannecker	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 29th inst., at 2 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.	LUTETIOW	Brit. str.	—	B. Wilhelmi	MELCHERS & Co.	About 7th April.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. Archibald	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 8th April, at 7 a.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	Tomingas	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 13th April, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Lamont	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th April, at D'light
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Zeefer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th April, at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	STRATHARDLE	Brit. str.	—	K. Noda	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-day, at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SIBERIA	Am. str.	—	E. Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	W. W. Greene	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 8th April.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Nor. str.	—	W. W. Greene	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
PORTLAND VIA JAPAN.	HENCKLES	Colomb. str.	—	L. Klugkist	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th April, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	TAITVAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th April, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th May, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 11 a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Iske	MELCHERS & Co.	About 4th April.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th April, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hashimoto	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th April, at 1 p.m.
JAPAN, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, &c.	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN.	TIJODAS	Dut. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at Noon
TIENSTIN.	UNIPERING	Brit. str.	—	Ekkhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ekkhorn	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Midnight
SHANGHAI.	CHINUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	PAWLAN	Brit. str.	—	Spencer White	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 25th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI SWATOW.	HANGANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	SEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th April.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	SCILLIA	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About end of April.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	ASABIA	Dan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 8 a.m.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	SOSEU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 a.m.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW.	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, TINGTAU & CHEFOO.	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
SWATOW.	HAIDUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	HAICHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 31st inst., at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	LOOKANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	Sliford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	RUBI	Am. str.	—	S. Crosby	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennocether	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th April, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	TAIPIO	Am. str.	—	M. C. Smith	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	On 10th April, at 4 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN.	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Semblin	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Mar.
HOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fred. Pys	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th April.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at Noon
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	THILWONG	Dut. str.	—	Van D. Jalink	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

## EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

## TRIPS TO TONKIN.

S.S. "TOUAREG." Capt. E. de Catalano.

MAIL LINE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG  
(via KWANG CHOW WANG).

Fortnightly Service in 53 hours, under French Government Contract.

Leaves Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A.M.

Arrives Haiphong on FRIDAY, at 2 P.M.

1st AND 2nd CLASSES ON BOARD.

For Passages and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1911.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 8th April. "MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 18th April.  
From St. John, N.B. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 5th May.  
From Quebec. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 29th April. "ALLEN LINE" Friday, 26th May. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 20th May. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 16th June. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 10th June. "ALLAN LINE" Friday, 7th July. "MONTEAGLE" Wed., 28th June.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M. "Monteagle" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10 Intermediate on Steamers ..... \$45. "and 1st Class Railway ..... \$45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
STRATHARDLE	4,380	Lamont	13th April.
SUVERIO	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the BANK LINE, LTD., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Orterio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

TELEPHONE No. 780.

King's Building, Praya Central.

## AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST

STEAM COAL, GAS COAL, HOUSE COAL.

From the West Wallend and Aberdare Mines (New South Wales) always on hand.

For Prices, delivered or ex Godown, apply to—

ANDREW WEIR & Co.

(THE BANK LINE AGENCY),

Hongkong, 16th March, 1911.

King's Building (Fourth Floor). [173]

## SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6" Pumps empty Dock in 24 hours.

THREE PATENT FLIEWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work. Dockyard Manager Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSEAN Gulf, Red Sea, BLACK SEA, LANTAN, VENICE, and Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship "VORWAERTS," Capt. Dannecker, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAR., AT 2 P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fans and carries a doctor and a stewardess. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1911. [3]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSEAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship "DEVANHA."

Captain H. Powell, carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1911, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLDAVIA," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Teo and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the S.S. "MASTUA," due in London on the 12th May, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	About 26th Mar.	Freight only
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 30th Mar.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 1st April	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	About 5th April	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SICILIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 8th April	Freight and Passage

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	"YUNNAN"	On 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	On 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIHONG"	On 28th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th April, 4 P.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST REVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANGU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHIN HUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

TELEPHONE 36  
AGENTS

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	FRIDAY, 24th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 28th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 11 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 26th Mar., 11 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA LAISANG	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 13th Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

GENERAL MANAGER.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North, Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th March
S.S. SUEVIA	7th April
S.S. BAYERN	20th April
S.S. BREITENFELS	6th May
S.S. SCANDIA	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June
S.S. SAXONIA	15th June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

FOR BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. AMBRIA	25th March
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. PREUSSEN	1st April
FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ALESIA	14th April
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. RHEINFELDS	22nd April
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th April
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. BELGRAVIA	10th May

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

# U.S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th April, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

### SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consular Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.
ASIA	9,500 Tons	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York. £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, 2nd, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRE J. HALTON, AGENT.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight
	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	INABA MARU Capt. Tominaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th March, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th March, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pym	7,000	TUESDAY, 4th April, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

### PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

#### SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	RATES OF PASSAGE.
HIRANO MARU	9000	29th Mar.	" " "	1st Class S Y. 550.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " "	2nd Class S Y. 360.00
KAMO	9000	26th April	" " "	old str. 1st Class S Y. 540.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " "	1st Class S Y. 500.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " "	2nd Class S Y. 330.00
				R 495.00

\* VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Pacific Coast Common Points:

1st Class S £30

2nd Class S £21

To London via New York: 1st Class S £50

via St. Lawrence: 1st Class S £59

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to  
14-40 T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.  
662 CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Groves	FRIDAY, April 14th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. \* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 1 P.M.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)  
Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLEO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" VALPARAISO	£ 125-0-0, 24 "
	Yen. 420.00, Single
	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 2 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 4th April, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at 8 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 9 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL, MANAGER





# RODI & WIENENBERGER,

A.G.  
PFORZHEIM i/B.

THE Undersigned Agent keeps a STOCK of Genuine Rolled Gold Jewellery: Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf-Pins, Watch-Chains, etc.

FOR INSPECTION INVITES:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Anker*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday the 26th instant.

The *Ville de la Ciotat*, with the French Mail of the 24th February, left Singapore on Monday, the 20th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hollow and Pakkoi	Johanne	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Hollow and Haiphong	Singap	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Siberia	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	H.M.S. Flora	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benagambie	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tylinpong	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Loonyang	Saturday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Dagay	Saturday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Yunnan	Saturday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Tsingtau and Chefoo	Yunnan	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Looyah	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Managang	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	China	Registration ... 4.15 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	China	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Anguak, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Bismarck, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Newcastle, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Coblenz	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haitan	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Dagay	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Ville de la Ciotat	Monday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle Wash.	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lansang	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Panama	Chipsing	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, A.G. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra postage 10 cents.)	Ernest Simons	Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Ernest Simons	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kaijeng	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Baimun	Wednesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Baimun	Thursday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.

## HALL'S SANITARY DISTEMPER

HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:

- It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light shades.
- It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do not turn black with sulphur.
- It sets the hardest of any article yet offered, and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off.
- It is washable three weeks after being applied.
- It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in all fever or infectious cases as recommended by the medical faculty.
- It is non-poisonous and clean in working.
- It destroys fleas, bugs, and other objectionable insects.
- Many of the colours will stand on new plaster walls.



"The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injury to it."

SOLE AGENTS,

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**  
14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

### H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

IN pursuance of Section 6 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have decided to issue 3,000 unallotted Shares (being the balance of 15,000 Shares authorized to be issued under the Company's Articles of Association).

The 3,000 unallotted Shares will be issued at 25% premium (i.e., \$12 per Share for each fully paid up \$10 Share).

Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register, are entitled to One Share for every Four Shares registered in their names on the 11th day of April, 1911.

Applications for the New Issue should be sent to the Secretary of the Company on or before the 11th of April, 1911, together with cheque in payment thereof, as after that date the Directors will proceed to dispose of all new Shares not applied for without further notice, on such terms and conditions as they may think fit.

The new issue will be entitled to participate in the profits of the Company as from the 1st day of January, 1911.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 18th April, 1911.

By Order,

A. CHARTON,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1911.

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## COMMERCIAL.

### EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS:

	March 23rd.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	183
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	75 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	75 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.80
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

### SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$6.90 discount.
Chinese ... 10 "	\$7.35 "
Hongkong ... 20 "	\$6.88 "
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$7.27 "

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	(\$885 sales, \$884.10/)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$80, buyers
China Bank Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$11, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1, buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 43
Loon-Kun-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 23
<b>DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, sales
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$7 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$54, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, buyers
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 65, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 94, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$2.50, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$200.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$65, buyers
Hongkong Rops Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$155, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$17, buyers
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$335, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 155.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$835, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$207 1/2
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$94, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$32, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$45, buyers
<b>MINING.</b>				
Société Française des Charb. ges du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	\$1	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$23.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10.
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$100 1/2, sal. & b.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
Cebu and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$84, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$29 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$5	all	60, bn. 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$8 1/2, 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,300,000	\$1	\$1	\$8 1/2, 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$23.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$12.
Stokers and Discharge Agents	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5.
<b>CAMPBELL, MOORE &amp; CO., LIMITED</b>	1,200	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
<b>RUBBER.</b>				
Para Rubber in London	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers

Lease.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

### TO-MORROW.

11.30 A.M.—Twenty-Second Ordinary Annual Meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	Saturday, 1st April—Annual Dinner of Oxford and Cambridge Dinner, at Hongkong Club, 7.45 P.M.
2 P.M.—Hongkong Aviation Week, Flying at Shatin, Kowloon.	Tuesday, 4th April—Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Noon.
3 P.M.—Auction of Valuable Household Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett.	Wednesday, 5th April—Bandmann Opera Co. at Theatre Royal, 9 P.M.
8 P.M.—Annual Dinner of Devonian Society, at Hongkong Hotel.	Wednesday, 26th April—Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Canton, Ltd., Noon.
9 P.M.—Operatic Concert, by Mlle. Gauthier at Theatre Royal.	Wednesday, 26th April—Forty-Fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

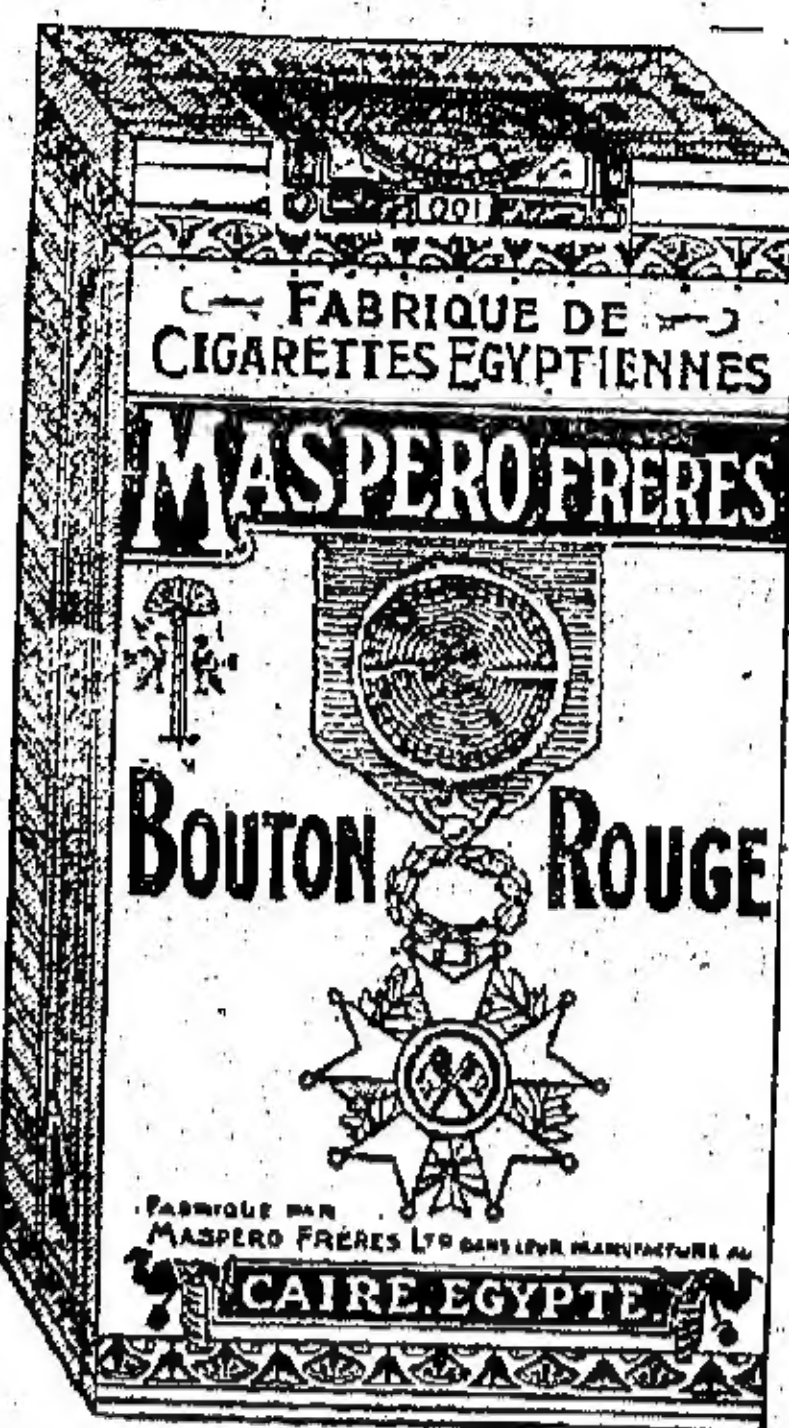
Monday, 27th March—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Rd., by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.	Monday, 27th March—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at No. 1, Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 2.45 P.M.
Tuesday, 28th March—Eighty-Second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of The China-Borneo Co., Ltd., 12.15 P.M.	
Wednesday, 29th March—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at No. 1, Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 2.45 P.M.	

### NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

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### OPIUM.

	March 20th
Malwa New	\$2,350/2,400 per picul
Malwa Old	\$2,410/2,420 "
Malwa Older	\$2,430/2,450 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,460/2,500 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,200/1,400 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,050 "
Patna New	\$2,500 per chest
Patna Old	"
Benares New	\$2,425 "
Benares Old	"

### STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Feb. 21st—C. F. Loesig, Cathay, Flinthire, Laertes.	24th—Belgravia, Idomenos, Kintuck, Palma, Schuykell, Sunda.
25th—Benbow, Bintang.	March 3rd—Benbow, Indrasuma, Patroclus, Shimosa, Ville de la Ciotat, Indravelli, Sachsen.
7th—Aki Maru, Memnon, Suevia.	10th—Agamemnon, Nubia, Monmouth, Alce, Stentor.
14th—Benaron, Caledonia, China, Dacre, Castle, Sicilia, Tenhai, Arcadia.	17th—Jasch, Lothian, Miyasaka Maru, Prinz Edet, Friedrich, Prinz Ludwig.
21st—Benlar, Hellas, Mishima Maru, Segovia, Armenia, Necker, Touraine.	

ARRIVALS AT HOME.  
March 21st—Savonia.

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